

are the systems or materials or the designs or the batteries or the air conditioning or the things that make that thing tick," he said. "That's what they are very good at collecting going after both the private sector, the industrial complexes, as well as the colleges and universities in collecting scientific developments that they need."

"One recent case involved two Chinese students at the University of Pennsylvania who were found to be gathering nuclear submarine secrets and passing them to their father in China, a senior military officer involved in that country's submarine program.

BIT BY BIT

To counter such incidents, the FBI has been beefing up its counterintelligence operations in the past 3 years and has special sections in all 56 field offices across the country for counterspying.

But the problem of Chinese spying is daunting.

"It's pervasive," Mr. Szady said. "It's a massive presence, 150,000 students, 300,000 delegations in the New York area. That's not counting the rest of the United States, probably 700,000 visitors a year. They're very good at exchanges and business deals, and they're persistent."

Chinese intelligence and business spies will go after a certain technology, and they eventually get what they want, even after being thwarted, he said.

Paul D. Moore, a former FBI intelligence specialist on China, said the Chinese use a variety of methods to get small pieces of information through numerous collectors, mostly from open, public sources.

The three main Chinese government units that run intelligence operations are the Ministry of State Security, the military intelligence department of the People's Liberation Army and a small group known as the Liaison Office of the General Political Department of the Chinese army, said Mr. Moore, now with the private Centre for Counterintelligence Studies.

China gleans most of its important information not from spies but from unwitting American visitors to China—from both the U.S. government and the private sector—who are "seriously indiscreet" in disclosing information sought by Beijing, Mr. Moore said in a recent speech.

In the past several years, U.S. nuclear laboratory scientists were fooled into providing Chinese scientists with important weapons information during discussions in China through a process of information elicitation—asking questions and seeking help with physics "problems" that the Chinese are trying to solve, he said.

"The model that China has for its intelligence, in general, is to collect a small amount of information from a large amount of people," Mr. Moore said during a conference of security specialists held by the National Security Institute, a Massachusetts-based consulting firm.

IN THE LEARNING PHASE

Mr. Szady acknowledges that the FBI is still "figuring out" the methods used by the Chinese to acquire intelligence and technology from the United States.

Since 1985, there have been only six major intelligence defectors from China's spy services, and information about Chinese activities and methods is limited, U.S. officials said.

Recent Chinese spy cases were mired in controversy.

The case against Katrina Leung, a Los Angeles-based FBI informant who the FBI thinks was a spy for Beijing, ended in the dismissal of charges of taking classified documents from her FBI handler. The Justice Department is appealing the case.

The case against Los Alamos National Laboratory scientist Wen Ho Lee, who was suspected of supplying classified nuclear-weapons data to China, ended with Mr. Lee pleading guilty to only one count among the 59 filed.

The FBI has been unable to find out who in the U.S. government supplied China with secrets on every deployed nuclear weapon in the U.S. arsenal, including the W-88, the small warhead used on U.S. submarine-launched nuclear missiles.

"I think the problem is huge, and it's something that I think we're just getting our arms around," Mr. Szady said of Chinese spying. "It's been there, and what we're doing is more or less discovering it or figuring it out at this point."

Mr. Berezney said recently that Chinese intelligence activities are a major worry. FBI counterintelligence against the Chinese "is our main priority," he said.

In some cases, so-called political correctness can interfere with FBI counterspying. For example, Chinese-American scientists at U.S. weapons laboratories have accused the FBI of racial profiling.

But Mr. Szady said that is not the case.

China uses ethnic Chinese-Americans as a base from which to recruit agents, he said.

"They don't consider anyone to be American-Chinese," Mr. Szady said. "They're all considered overseas Chinese."

So the answer he gives to those who accuse the FBI of racial profiling is: "We're not profiling you. The Chinese are, and they're very good at doing that."

PUSHING AN AGENDA

China's government also uses influence operations designed to advance pro-Chinese policies in the United States and to prevent the U.S. government from taking tough action or adopting policies against Beijing's interests, FBI officials said.

Rudy Guerin, a senior FBI counterintelligence official in charge of China affairs, said the Chinese aggressively exploit their connections to U.S. corporations doing business in China.

"They go straight to the companies themselves," he said.

Many U.S. firms doing business in China, including such giants as Coca-Cola, Boeing and General Motors, use their lobbyists on behalf of Beijing.

"We see the Chinese going to these companies to ask them to lobby on their behalf on certain issues," Mr. Guerin said, "whether it's most-favored-nation trade status, [World Health Organization], Falun Gong or other matters."

The Chinese government also appeals directly to members of Congress and congressional staff.

U.S. officials revealed that China's embassy in Washington has expanded a special section in charge of running influence operations, primarily targeting Congress. The operation, which includes 26 political officers, is led by Su Ge, a Chinese government official.

The office frequently sends out e-mail to selected members or staff on Capitol Hill, agitating for or against several issues, often related to Taiwan affairs.

Nu Qingbao, one of Mr. Su's deputies, has sent several e-mails to select members and staff warning Congress not to support Taiwan.

The e-mails have angered Republicans who view the influence operations as communist meddling.

"The Chinese, like every other intelligence agency or any other government, are very much engaged in trying to influence, both covertly and overtly," Mr. Szady said.

TAKING TECHNOLOGY

The real danger to the United States is the loss of the high-technology edge, which can

impair U.S. competitiveness but more importantly can boost China's military.

Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), a part of the Department of Homeland Security, is concerned because the number of high-profile cases of illegal Chinese technology acquisition is growing.

"We see a lot of activity involving China, and I think it would be fair to say the trend is toward an increase," said Robert A. Schoch, deputy assistant director in ICE's national security investigations division.

Mr. Schoch said that one recent case of a South Korean businessman who sought to sell advanced night-vision equipment to China highlights the problem.

"We have an awesome responsibility to protect this sensitive technology," he said. "That gives the military such an advantage."

ICE agents are trying hard to stop illegal exports to China and several other states, including Iran and Syria, not just by halting individual exports but by shutting down networks of illegal exporters, Mr. Schoch said.

Another concern is that China is a known arms proliferator, so weapons and related technology that are smuggled there can be sent to other states of concern.

"Yes, some of this stuff may go to China, but then it could be diverted to other countries," Mr. Schoch said. "And that is the secondary proliferation. Who knows where it may end up."

As with China's military buildup, China's drive for advanced technology with military applications has been underestimated by the U.S. intelligence community.

A report prepared for the congressional U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission found predictions that China was unable to advance technologically were false.

In fact, the report by former Pentagon official Michael Pillsbury highlights 16 key advances in Chinese technology—all with military implications—in the past six months alone.

The failure to gauge China's development is part of the bias within the U.S. government that calls for playing down the threat from the growing power of China, both militarily and technologically, Mr. Pillsbury stated.

"Predictions a decade ago of slow Chinese [science and technology] progress have now proved to be false," the report stated.

Unlike the United States, China does not distinguish between civilian and military development. The same factories in China that make refrigerators also are used to make long-range ballistic missiles.

At a time when U.S. counterintelligence agencies are facing an array of foreign spies, the Chinese are considered the most effective at stealing secrets and know-how.

"I think the Chinese have figured it out, as far as being able to collect and advance their political, economic and military interests by theft or whatever you want to call it," Mr. Szady said. "They are way ahead of what the Russians have ever done."

HONORING JOHN PITTS, SR.

HON. HAROLD E. FORD, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 2005

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a distinguished leader in the Memphis business community, John Pitts Sr., who has recently been selected as a member of the Tennessee Insurance Hall of Fame. This

honor is well deserved by Mr. Pitts for his success and influence in the insurance industry, his outstanding contributions to the Memphis community, and his truly exemplary life.

Over 50 years ago, Mr. Pitts co-founded Lipscomb & Pitts Insurance which has grown to become the largest locally-owned independent insurance agency, and one of the largest privately-owned, single-site insurance agencies in the United States. Throughout his career, Mr. Pitts has served locally as president of both the Insurers of Tennessee and the Insurers of Memphis, and he has been active nationally as the State National Director of the Independent Insurance Brokers of America and as the president of the Professional Insurance Agents.

With all of these achievements, Mr. Pitts still affirms that the most rewarding experiences of his professional career have been the instances when he has watched employees develop professionally and has had the opportunity to influence the lives of those who work at Lipscomb & Pitts. Mr. Pitts has been instrumental in leading Lipscomb & Pitts to support many community organizations both with financial resources and with employees' volunteered time.

Mr. Pitts is an Eagle Scout and the father and grandfather of Eagle Scouts. He has received numerous awards for the Boy Scouts of America and currently serves as the chairman of the Eagle Board of Review. Mr. Pitts has also been an active life-long member of his church, Faith Christian Church.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Mr. John Pitts, a man who is a true leader in the insurance industry, the Memphis business community, his local community, and his family on the occasion of his induction into the Tennessee Insurance Hall of Fame.

RECOGNIZING THE HEROIC EFFORTS OF THE PEOPLE WHO SAVED DEAN OLSON

HON. COLLIN C. PETERSON

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 2005

Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, May 25, 2005, 84-year-old Dean Olson of Montevideo, Minnesota lost control of his pickup truck during a storm, went off the road, and landed approximately 35 feet into the Minnesota River. The vehicle was not visible from the road. Mr. Olson spent over 2 hours trapped in the vehicle, submerged to his shoulders in 40-degree water, after sustaining multiple injuries.

It is our intention today to recognize the compassionate and heroic efforts of three people who saved Mr. Olson's life that day: Mr. Kevin Applewick, Chippewa County Sheriff Deputy Timothy Christensen, and Mr. Robert Pender.

Kevin Applewick discovered the partially submerged truck while searching for a fishing spot. Mr. Applewick could not determine if anyone was in the vehicle. He promptly notified the Chippewa County Sheriff's Office. Deputy Timothy Christensen was dispatched to the scene and arrived at the same time as Robert Pender, who was fishing in the area. By the time of their arrival, Mr. Applewick

thought he had heard low moans coming from the pickup. Mr. Pender and Deputy Christensen immediately waded into the swift current of the near freezing Minnesota River, where they discovered Dean Olson trapped in the vehicle. They notified emergency response personnel, and kept Mr. Olson breathing and prevented him from drowning for 20 minutes while standing in over 4 feet of cold river water until EMS professionals could evacuate him.

Dean Olson, who served his country as a fighter pilot in the Pacific Theater during WWII, remains hospitalized in serious condition at Hennepin County Medical Center.

He and his family are extremely grateful for the extraordinary efforts that sustained Mr. Olson's life.

The extraordinary efforts and exceptional actions of Kevin Applewick, Timothy Christensen, and Robert Pender are hereby recognized and commended.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 2005

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, due to business in my district, I was unable to vote during the following rollcall votes. Had I been present, I would have voted as indicated below.

Rollcall No. 324: "yes"; rollcall No. 325: "no"; rollcall No. 326: "no"; rollcall No. 327: "yes"; rollcall No. 328: "no"; rollcall No. 329: "no"; rollcall No. 330: "yes"; rollcall No. 331: "yes"; rollcall No. 332: "yes"; rollcall No. 333: "yes"; rollcall No. 334: "no"; rollcall No. 335: "yes."

ACKNOWLEDGING THE PARKER FAMILY FOR THEIR SACRIFICES DURING WORLD WAR II

HON. GINNY BROWN-WAITE

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 2005

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge Chas and Effie Parker of Westfield, FL, who had five sons in World War II: Samuel, Leon, John, Lewis, and Chas Jr. Their three daughters, Clea, Nita, and Marquerite, and other son, Alan Parker, remained in the U.S. For their accomplishments the Parkers received a Blue Banner with five blue stars. After the war all five sons returned home safely. They lived out the American dream and made a home, a family and life in the country they loved.

The millions of young Americans, like the Parkers and their sons, pulled the U.S. out of a Great Depression. They defeated fascism and saved the world from the threat of Nazi occupation of Europe. Without their help, America would not have had victory during World War II.

In a letter to the mother of five men who died during the Civil War, Abraham Lincoln wrote, "I feel how fruitless must be any words of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering to you the con-

solation that may be found in the thanks of the Republic they died to save."

I thank the Parkers for their sacrifices during World War II, which helped preserve the freedom Americans enjoy. The Parkers are a model American family, a family I am proud to call constituents.

TRIBUTE TO COLONEL JOHN W. IVES

HON. C.A. DUTCH RUPPERSBERGER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 29, 2005

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor today to rise and pay tribute to a great American, Colonel John W. Ives, for his distinguished and exemplary service on behalf of my constituents and a grateful nation.

When Colonel Ives first enlisted as a soldier in 1972, no one could have imagined the events of September 11, 2001 and the war on terrorism that would ensue. And yet in hindsight, Colonel Ives' entire career prepared him to be a leader in our post 9/11 world and to help the Army position itself to face the future.

Colonel Ives was commissioned as a military intelligence officer in 1981 after completing his undergraduate studies in the Business School at the University of Texas, El Paso. Colonel Ives led two platoons in the 125th Military Intelligence Battalion (CEWI), followed by 2 years as the S2 Intelligence Officer with the 1st Battalion, 19th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division. He later directed a Joint Agency Task Team from the National Photographic Interpretation Center, specializing in North Korean affairs. During his combat tour in Operation Desert Storm, Colonel Ives served as the S3 Operations Officer.

Following his time in Desert Storm, Colonel Ives continued his established career in intelligence by managing sensitive advanced technology programs for the Office of Secretary of Defense. From 1997-1999, he commanded the 532nd Military Intelligence Battalion (Operations) in the Republic of Korea, afterwards being assigned as Director, Imagery Assessments Directorate (IAD) with the National Ground Intelligence Center (NGIC). In June 2002, he assumed command of the Army Garrison at Fort Meade.

A highly decorated individual, Colonel Ives' commitment to American security is evident in the number of awards he has earned. The Bronze Star Medal, Defense Meritorious Service Medal (3rd Oak Leaf Cluster), Joint Staff Commendation Medal, Army Commendation Medal (3rd Oak Leaf Cluster), National Defense Service Medal (2nd Oak Leaf Cluster), Saudi Arabian-Kuwait Liberation Medal, and the Kuwait Liberation Medal are just a few of the many decorations Colonel Ives has achieved. Never one to rest in his accomplishments, Colonel Ives continues to fight for excellence for every soldier and for our nation's Army.

I am proud to represent both Ft. Meade and NSA. As a member of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, I understand the threats our nation faces and fully appreciate the contributions of military intelligence experts like Colonel Ives. I have also had the pleasure of personally knowing Colonel Ives to be a man who cares deeply about his country. He has provided dutiful service as a leader on